

**Florida National Register Review Board
R. A. Gray Building, Room 307
Tallahassee, Florida
February 2, 2023
Meeting Minutes**

Commission Members Present via Webinar:

Mr. Rick Gonzalez, Dr. Clifford Smith, Dr. J. Michael Francis.

Commission Member Not Present: none.

Commission Members Present in Person: Dr. Judy Bense, Ms. Kathleen Kauffman (joined the meeting at 1:37 p.m.).

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present In-Person: Mr. Ruben A. Acosta, Bureau Chief, Historic Preservation; Ms. Alissa Lotane, Director, Division of Historical Resources; Mr. Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist; Ms. Annie Delaroderie, Historic Preservationist; Ms. Gina Lane, Historic Preservationist; Mr. Jeremy Heiker, Historic Markers Coordinator; Mr. Ethan Putman, Historic Sites Specialist; Ms. Marsha Welch, Historic Preservation Specialist; Mr. Eric Case, Grants Supervisor.

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present via Webinar: Dr. Kyra Lucas, Historic Preservationist II; Ms. Alayna Gould, Historic Preservationist b ; Dr. Angela Tomlinson, Assistant Director, Division of Historical Resources; Mr. Daniel Vasquez, Historic Sites Specialist.

Guests Present In-Person: Mr. William Campbell, St. Cloud resident; Ms. Kaylee Campbell, St. Cloud resident; Ms. Laura Lee Corbett, consultant, St. Cloud Historic District.

Guests Present via Webinar: The Honorable Ms. Paula Stark, Representative, District 47, and Executive Director of St. Cloud Main Street; Christine Dalton, consultant, St. Cloud Historic District; Ms. Shereka Robinson, Principal Planner, City of St. Cloud; Ms. Dolly Clements, St. Cloud resident; Mr. James Dalton, St. Cloud resident; Ms. Amanda Getter, St. Cloud resident; Sydney Harrell, St. Cloud resident; Mr. Paul Jones, St. Cloud resident; Mr. Leonardo Vasquez, St. Cloud resident; Ms. Dr. Angela Albert, applicant, Church of God By Faith; Mr. Avery McKnight, supporter, Church of God by Faith; Mr. Robert Fisher, owner, Fisher-Sapero House; Ms. Sarah Cody, Historic Preservation Officer, Miami Dade County; Mr. Bill Mars, owner, Riverside; Ms. Loretta Muldowney, consultant, Manasota Beach Club; Mr. David Baber, consultant, Manasota Beach Club; Mr. Steven Avdakov, architect, Manasota Beach Club; Ms. Debbie Griffin, architect, Manasota Beach Club; Mr. Jim Buffum, supporter, Manasota Beach Club; Mr. Don Patterson, manager, Duval Co. Armory; Ms. Holly Hubbard, owner, Surveyor's Lake Schoolhouse; Ms. Sydney (Buffy) Crampton, supporter, Manasota Beach Club; Ms. Michelle Dietrich, National Park Service; Ms. Sarah Ward, consultant, Duval County Armory; Mr. Randy Jaye, applicant, National Register delistings; Ms. Lori Giambone; Ms. Denise Hardy-King; Ms. Maria Husko; Mr. Charles Jordan; Mr. Sergio Peralta; Ms. Deborah Sepulveda; Ms. Colleen Willoughby; Ms. Melissa Dunklin; Ms. Carmen Negron.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

Mr. Acosta read the housekeeping notes addressing the webinar. Mr. Rick Gonzalez called the meeting to order at 1:34 p.m. Mr. Gonzalez asked Mr. Acosta to call the roll.

II. **Introduction of Commission, Staff, and Guests**

Mr. Gonzalez introduced the Commission. Mr. Acosta introduced the staff.

III. **Adoption of Agenda**

Mr. Gonzalez asked for a motion to adopt the agenda. **Ms. Kauffman moved to approve the agenda. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.**

IV. **Remarks by Chairperson on Purpose of Meeting**

Mr. Gonzalez explained the purpose of the National Register meeting.

V. **Approval of Minutes from the January 19, 2023, Meeting**

Mr. Gonzalez asked for approval of the Meeting Minutes. Mr. Acosta explained that the Meeting Minutes from the National Register Board Meeting held on January 19, 2023, are still undergoing internal communication review. Mr. Acosta requests that the minutes from the January 19, 2023, meeting and the minutes from today's meeting be approved at our next meeting in May. As there were no minutes to approve, Mr. Gonzalez moved on to the next agenda item.

VI. **Director's Comments**

In lieu of Ms. Alissa Lotane, Mr. Acosta thanked the Board, guests, and staff for their participation with the National Register program.

VII. **Review of Nomination Proposals**

A. Church of God by Faith, Gainesville, Alachua Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Ms. Delaroderie.

Church of God by Faith is being proposed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance is 1934, which corresponds with the building's construction date. This church is the oldest extant religious building built in the Porters Quarters neighborhood. It is a significant example of an intact frame vernacular African American church. Like many other African American churches, this building was likely built by members of the community, without exact plans. The distinct belltower on the façade sets this building apart from other churches in the vicinity. The building is an example of a center-steeple church, which is a sub-type of the frame vernacular style. The Church of God by Faith building has a wide front gable roof, unadorned rectangular tower, louvered vent along the top of the tower, and symmetrical windows around the entry. Although the Church of God by Faith does not have rounded windows, the windows follow the same form and design as the center-steeple plan. The church is significant as the best example of an original frame vernacular religious building in the Porters Quarters neighborhood.

The Church of God by Faith is a front gabled church oriented to the south along Southwest 8th Avenue. This church is a wooden building on brick piers, with a cross-gabled roof. A belltower with a hipped roof is along the center of the façade. The front entry is set back within the belltower. A pair of gabled breezeways connect the church with the dining room building on the north side. A comparable property is the Shady Grove Baptist Church, located one block west of the Church of God by Faith, and it is the second building on its lot. Both churches are in Gainesville's Porters Quarters neighborhood, a historic African American community. Unlike

Church of God By Faith, Shady Grove is a masonry building that replaced its original frame vernacular building and it lacks elements such as a bell tower.

The Church of God by Faith congregation utilized and maintained this building from 1934 to 1971. Although different congregations have used the Church of God by Faith building since 1971, the building remains in great condition. This building retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The wooden floors and layout of the church remain intact. The windows were likely replaced in the 1970s and 1980s but preserve the historic openings. The main entry used to have a pair of white painted wooden doors. The storage shed was added to the north side of the dining room building around 2014. Also, around 2014, the top of pane of all the windows on the south and east sides of the church were painted white. Around 2015, the current pastor had the top part of the chimney removed. In 2016, the current congregation removed the interior wooden paneling and the original wooden benches. In 2018, wooden boards along the ceiling of the church and the dining room building were replaced, due to water damage. In 2018, the former metal roof on the church, dining room building, and breezeways were replaced with shingle roofs. Despite these alterations, the Church of God by Faith retains its historic appearance and design, and remains a historic, significant building in Gainesville.

Staff provided a copy of the nomination to the City of Gainesville Historic Preservation Board and to the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners for their review and comment. We received a letter of support from the Vice Chair of the Alachua County Historical Commission.

Staff finds that the Church of God by Faith is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C: Architecture, for the period of 1934, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman recused herself from the discussion since she presented the nomination to the City of Gainesville.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. No public comment was given.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Dr. Francis supported the nomination. Dr. Bense asked about the residence on the left. She supports the nomination. Dr. Smith supported the nomination. Mr. Gonzalez discussed the alterations. He thought the accessibility ramp detracted from the façade. Dr. Andrea Albert responded to questions. She stated that she grew up in the house next to the church and clarified that the house was not a parsonage. She mentioned that the current pastor wants to do restoration for the church. Mr. Gonzalez asked if the current pastor has spoken with preservation consultants. Mr. Gonzalez explained that the pastor should work with an architect to repair the exterior panels and other elements of the Church.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion from the board. **Dr. Francis made a motion to forward the nomination of the Church of God by Faith under Criteria C at the local level of significance. Dr. Smith seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.**

B. Duval County Armory, Jacksonville, Duval Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Mr. Waber.

The Duval County Armory is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criteria A for Military and Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1916 to 1972. The circa 1916 armory is a large, two-story reinforced concrete masonry building with a prominent character-defining inset main entrance flanked by square towers. The main entrance features a large double door topped by a multi-light fanlight and inset within an elaborate arched entryway. The building is faced with red brick, which is utilized to decorative effect through patterning, especially along the second story near the windows, in the arches, and through the brick patterning near the roofline of the main façade that gives the appearance of crenelations. The interior consists of three levels: a basement, first floor, and second floor. The principal character-defining space of the interior is found on the first floor, which is comprised of a single open prominent two-story drill hall with cantilevered balconies. The second floor, which was historically used as a reception room and officer's club, is now a subdivided space but still retains much of its original fixtures and portions of the original offices. The basement, which originally held a mess hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, swimming pool, and rifle range, has seen some alterations. Most of the alterations in the basement level occurred during its long history as a municipal office building. The swimming pool was filled with concrete to create a new floor and the space was subdivided into small offices. Some of the larger spaces have been partitioned into offices and bathrooms, and an elevator was installed circa 2003.

The Duval County Armory, which was designed by noted local architect Wilbur B. Talley, is the oldest extant military building remaining in downtown Jacksonville. It served as the headquarters of the Florida National Guard units in the county from 1916 until 1972. When constructed, it marked a significant improvement over the old armory and provided for the expanding needs of the local National Guard. The armory also served as the de facto civic center for Jacksonville, hosting a variety of performances, public gatherings, political rallies, and sporting events over the course of its long history. One notable performance at the Armory occurred in 1953, when prominent opera singer Marian Anderson performed before a mixed audience of black and white people, one of the first such performances given in Florida.

Staff would like to draw your attention to some of the changes that have occurred to the building since its period of significance. After the Florida National Guard moved to its new headquarters in 1972, the building was turned over to the City of Jacksonville, which used it for municipal offices. As a result, some changes were made principally to the basement and second floor levels to create office space. Some of the prominent spaces such as the swimming pool and gymnasium on the basement level and the grand reception area on the second floor were partitioned. Many of these changes, however, are reversible, and portions of these levels retain their spatial and material integrity. In addition, the most significant space, which is the drill hall, remains relatively unchanged. The building retains a high level of integrity on the exterior, which includes some of its most important architectural elements. As a result, staff feel this building retains its integrity for listing in the National Register.

The nomination of the Duval County Armory was prepared as part of a Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit application.

Staff provided a copy of the nomination to the City of Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission for review and comment.

Staff finds that the Duval County Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Military, Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation, and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1916 to 1972, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez was impressed by the detail found on the building's exterior. He asked about nominating this building at state level significance. Mr. Acosta said this would require additional research on other armories in the state for comparative context. Mr. Waber said we could always amend the nomination in the future. Mr. Gonzalez strongly supported pursuing state level significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. Ms. Ward, Preservation Consultant for the armory supported state level significance. She said timing is important as it is a tax credit project. A nonprofit is buying the building and rehabilitating it.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Dr. Smith commented on the style and materials. He supported the building's nomination. Dr. Smith asked about final plans for the building. Dr. Lucas commented that the consultant's Part 2 tax credit application has not been submitted. Ms. Ward said a group of non-profits will be using the building. Dr. Francis supported the nomination.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Dr. Smith made a motion to forward the nomination of the Duval County Armory under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

Mr. Gonzalez asked about discussing state significance. Ms. Kauffman thought state level significance should not hold up the tax credit project. Ms. Ward said she is willing to continue working with the staff.

C. Riverside, Sebastian, Indian River Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Ms. Delaroderie.

Riverside, also known as the Jesse Yongue House, is being proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance is 1909, the date of construction. This house is a significant example of the frame vernacular type of buildings. It is important to note that Riverside was not built by a well-known architect, but by a bridge builder who carefully designed specific elements he wanted in his house. Jesse Yongue constructed the house and gained his wealth by building bridges for Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad. Yongue was the first owner and desired to have the widow's walk for providing a better view of the Indian River. Riverside is a significant, historic building with its double porches, symmetrical windows, and widow's walk. Riverside is representative of a Georgian four square and a colonial hip roof cottage, which are subtypes of frame vernacular. The interior of the second floor is similar to a four-square home, except for the center hall. A Georgian four square follows a similar interior layout as Riverside, except for having four equal sized rooms, each with fireplaces. Riverside also closely relates to the colonial hip roof cottage since the living room spans the width of the house. This house is one of the few intact early residences in Sebastian, as many of the early homes have either been heavily modified or demolished.

This property is located along the Indian River, along the central portion of Florida's east coast. Riverside is a two-story Frame Vernacular house, with double porches on the main, east façade. The house sits on a deep, narrow riverfront lot. Originally this property extended far to the west to the Florida East Coast Railroad. While it is unclear when the current boundary was set, the property still fronts the Indian River, as it was intended. The house and kitchen building have wooden, shiplap joint siding on all sides. The kitchen was originally built as a separate building and was connected to the house's west side in 1970. The addition of the kitchen on the west side gives the building an overall rectangular plan. A porch wraps around the west and north sides of the kitchen wing. Additional buildings on the property include a cottage located to the west of the house built in the 1950s, and a garage built in the 1970s. A second cottage, constructed in the 1890s, is located northwest of the house, but it is noncontributing to the site as it was relocated to the property in the 1970s.

Riverside maintains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, design, feeling and association. This house is the best example of an intact two-story, Frame Vernacular house in Sebastian. The workmanship, design and materials of the main house remain intact since the house retains its original configuration except for the joining of the kitchen building. Riverside retains its original windows, floors, and stairs. Although additional buildings have been added to the property, Riverside maintains integrity of feeling and association. Riverside is significant as an intact, original residence in Florida with very good exterior and interior architectural integrity.

Staff finds that Riverside is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of 1909, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. Mr. Mars, the current owner, said he and his wife can answer any questions.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez questioned the alteration of the trim on the porch. Ms. Kauffman agreed with Mr. Gonzalez and said the porch trim is a noticeable change. She supports the property since Sebastian has few historic resources. Dr. Smith mentioned that it is good that the windows appear to be in the same place. He questioned some alterations but supports the property. Dr. Smith said that the National Park Service allows rear additions. Dr. Bense also questioned the façade changes. Mr. Acosta commented on the intact conditions of the exterior and interior of the building. Mr. Acosta said the dormer could be removed. Ms. Kauffman said the building with the steeply pitched roof and widow's walk is rare. Ms. Kauffman said it is difficult to say when the façade change was made, and the changes could have been made to strengthen the porch. Mr. Gonzalez said he thanks everyone for their comments but does not support the property.

Mr. Acosta asked for any additional public comments. Mr. Mars said previous owners fortified the porch columns for hurricane protection. The columns were rotting. Ms. Dietrich said she enjoyed sitting in on a portion of the meeting and looks forward to working with the staff.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Dr. Smith made a motion to forward the nomination for Riverside under Criterion C at the local level of significance. Ms. Kauffman seconded the motion. The board approved the motion, 4-1, with Mr. Gonzalez voting against.**

D. Fisher – Sapero House, Surfside, Miami-Dade Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Ms. Lane.

The Fisher-Sapero House is a historic building in Surfside, Florida. The residence was built in 1954. The house is locally significant under Criterion C- Architecture for its Mid-Century Modern style. It is an exceptional example of a ranch style home with regional MiMo (Miami Modern) architectural elements. Character defining features include deep boxed eaves, corner windows, jalousie windows, metal bean poles, asymmetrical stucco and brick cladding, built-in planters, terrazzo flooring, and a Florida room. The building has a low pitched cross-hipped roof covered with white barrel tile and overhanging boxed eaves. It has an angled front entryway facing southwest, which features the original front door with decorative paneling and central knob. The property also features exterior stationary original trash collection bins, also known as “garbins,” and an original outdoor barbeque structure.

Staff would like to note that while the garage door was closed in, jalousie windows were used in keeping with the original style of the home. The garage enclosure is a historic alteration and was done a few years after the initial construction. The enclosure did little to alter the footprint of the home; the garage is now used as storage space much as the original garage could have functioned.

The building was designed by Gilbert M. Fein for the Fisher-Sapero family of Surfside. The Fisher-Sapero house is an exceptional example of a Ranch style residence featuring regional subtropical MiMo design elements. The home’s Florida room with its defining walls of jalousie windows including its corner unit and its terrazzo flooring relays the feeling and associations of embracing the environment within an outdoor-indoor living space, an ideal that was important within Miami Modern architectural thought. Despite its few alterations, the home retains much of its original materials and features. The combination of architectural features make the Fisher-Sapero house a significant historical resource for its MiMo architectural style.

Miami-Dade County has locally designated the residence and the county Historic Preservation Board supports nomination of the Fisher-Sapero House to the National Register of Historic Places.

Staff finds that the Fisher-Sapero House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of 1954, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. There were no public comments.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Dr. Francis and Dr. Bense supported the nomination. Mr. Gonzalez inquired if the property’s historic designation would prevent the removal of the historic jalousie windows. Mr. Acosta stated that the National Register does not police properties, but he deferred to Ms. Kauffman to speak on any local design review requirements. Ms. Kauffman explained that Miami Dade County has many districts. If the jalousie windows were removed, that would likely affect its designation status. Ms. Kauffman spoke highly of the property and the National Register recognition. Dr. Smith commented positively on the historic fabric of the house.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Ms. Kauffman made a motion to forward the nomination of the Fisher-Sapero House under Criteria C at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

Mr. Gonzalez adjourned the meeting for a break at 3:05 pm. Mr. Gonzalez called the meeting back to order at 3:18 pm.

E. St. Cloud Downtown Historic District, St. Cloud, Osceola Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Mr. Waber.

The St. Cloud Downtown Historic District is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criteria A for Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Education, Social History, Women's History, and Transportation, and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from circa 1909 to 1970. The district consists of 209 total resources, 175 of which are contributing and 34 non-contributing. The majority of the buildings are either frame, masonry, or commercial vernacular. The district contains a number of architectural styles including Craftsman, Mediterranean Revival, and Prairie. The district also contains three buildings previously listed in the National Register: The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Memorial Hall (NR 1997), the St. Cloud Depot (NR 2018), and the Veteran's Memorial Library and Women's Club of St. Cloud Auditorium (NR 2020).

The district comprises a collection of buildings that formed the historic commercial, social, residential, and governmental core of the city of St. Cloud. The GAR Hall played a significant role in the creation and development of the city. The Seminole Land and Investment Company, which was owned by the GAR, was responsible for development St. Cloud as a retirement community for Union veterans of the Civil War. The district contains several buildings that formed the commercial core of St. Cloud, including prominent businesses such as the First National Bank, the Peoples Bank of St. Cloud, the Municipal Electric Plant, and the St. Cloud Hotel. The city contains significant examples of the work of master architectural firm Ryan & Roberts, which was the first all-female architectural firm in Orlando formed by Isabell Roberts and Ida Annah Ryan. The St. Cloud Women's Club, which was designed by Ryan & Roberts, was already listed in part for the building's association with the work of the firm. The individually listed buildings have already been listed for Transportation, Social History, Education, and Women's History.

As of the preparation of the staff comments, January 27, 2023, we have received objections to listing from 16 property owners, out of approximately 214 private property owners notified.

The nomination of the St. Cloud Historic District was prepared utilizing a Division of Historical Resources grant to the St. Cloud Main Street organization.

Staff provided a copy of the nomination to the St. Cloud Historic Preservation Commission. The city responded with a resolution of support for listing the district.

Staff finds that the St. Cloud Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Education, Social History, Women's History, and Transportation, and under Criterion C for Architecture, for the period 1909-1970, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. Ms. Corbett, Historic Preservation Consultant, stated that she has worked with St. Cloud for over twenty years, and she assisted with the preparation of this nomination. Mr. Campbell owns the Oddfellows Lodge. He supports the nomination. Representative Stark spoke on the mission of the St. Cloud Main Street. She stressed that this

has been a community effort. Ms. Sepulveda has been a part of the St. Cloud community and supports the nomination. Ms. Clements supports the nomination. Mr. Jones wanted clarification and more information on the district and benefits for homeowners. Mr. Acosta explained that the National Register listing for homeowners is honorary. Listing in the local district is a separate designation. Those people who own income producing properties in the district could become eligible for tax credit projects. Objecting to the listing is completely voluntary. Mr. Acosta recommended reaching out the local city planner in St. Cloud to clarify local restrictions. Ms. Vasquez also questioned how the nomination was carried out and who the local contacts are. Mr. Acosta explained that Ms. Christine Dalton is the preservation planner consultant for St. Cloud. The nomination was carried out as part of a historic preservation grant. Ms. Vasquez still questioned the impact on personal properties. Representative Stark explained St. Cloud Main Street started the National Register nomination and hired Ms. Corbett as the consultant. She also stated that these local homes are already in the local district. Ms. Dalton said there have been several public meetings to discuss the potential historic district.

Ms. Harrold opposed her property being in the Historic District. Mr. Jones also opposed the nomination.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez asked if Ms. Dalton had any additional comments. Ms. Dalton said the property mentioned on Florida Avenue was built in 1982 and is non-contributing. Mr. Gonzalez explained that the hatching on the historic district map includes historic, contributing properties. Properties that are not hatched are either non-historic or have been heavily altered.

Ms. Kauffman explained the meaning of the National Register program in connection with the district. She explained that the National Register program is honorary but is a good thing for communities. Dr. Francis thanked Ms. Kauffman for her comments. Dr. Francis asked if we could compile a simpler handout describing the meaning of the National Register of Historic Places program.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Ms. Kauffman made a motion to forward the nomination of the St. Cloud Downtown Historic District under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

F. Surveyor's Lake Schoolhouse, Bartow, Polk Co. was presented by Mr. Acosta and Ms. Lane.

The Surveyor's Lake Schoolhouse is a one-story wood frame vernacular building located to the southeast of Bartow, Polk County on Sinkhole Road. The schoolhouse is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture, as a significant example of a 1920s wood Frame Vernacular rural schoolhouse. This building is also being nominated under Criteria Consideration B since it was moved shortly after its period of significance. It features brick pier foundations, horizontal wood cladding, gabled metal roof, exposed eaves, and covered porch on the north and east elevations. The building was constructed in 1928 and was moved in 1937, after its decommissioning, approximately half a mile south of its original location.

Staff would like to draw your attention to changes to the building since construction. While the schoolhouse does not remain at its original location, its relocation likely saved the school from

demolition, and the area around the schoolhouse remains rural, much like its original setting. The front façade has been altered to feature a covered porch, and large front entryway. Its interior partition walls were partially removed. Extant design elements such as the façade's extant wood sash windows with abridging window frame, the south elevations' character defining bay of wood sash windows and extant interior wainscoting relay the building's original design. Much of the school's original materials including its exterior wooden siding, wood paneled doors, wood sash windows, interior rafters, wood floor and wainscoting remain. This once ubiquitous resource is one of the last surviving one room schoolhouses in Polk County.

Staff finds that the Surveyor's Lake Schoolhouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1928, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. Ms. Buffy Crampton spoke and stated that she believed she may have family connections to the property.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez asked about future uses for the building. Mr. Acosta said the building is used for events. Ms. Kauffman asked for clarification on Criteria Consideration B. Mr. Acosta explained that the school superintendent acquired the building and moved it to his property. Ms. Kauffman asked how relocation affects applicable criteria. Mr. Acosta clarified that due to the move, the property is no longer eligible under Criteria A and B. Criteria C is the only applicable criteria for moved properties. Dr. Francis asked about the number of known similar properties in the state. Mr. Acosta said we could check with the Site File, but it is difficult to determine since this is such a rural area. Dr. Bense asked staff about the hole in the wall of the corner of the building. Ms. Lane said this hole could have been for wood collection. Additional research present suggests that this could have been a space for an indoor privy.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Ms. Kauffman made a motion to forward the nomination of the Surveyor Lake Schoolhouse under Criterion C, and Criteria Consideration B, at the local level of significance. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

G. First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen, Interlachen, Putnam Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Mr. Waber.

The First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criteria A: Community Planning and Development, Exploration/Settlement, and Religion and Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance extends from circa 1884 to 1895. The church building is a one-story Carpenter Gothic building with a steep-pitched metal cross-gabled roof, prominent square tower with a steeple, and concrete block foundations. The interior of the church consists of a large single open sanctuary space, which features an unusual irregular ceiling line with an altar on the north end inset within three pointed arches. The most notable change that has occurred to the building is the northeast tower. Originally, the tower contained an open belfry that was partially covered in shingle siding and topped by a pyramidal roof. This original steeple was destroyed in a hurricane in 1950 and was replaced by a second tower that was much less tapered than the original and had full-height wood siding and a full enclosed

belfry. In 1986, the congregation decided to replace the original pyramidal roof with a fiberglass spire.

The First Congregational Church of Interlachen is the oldest standing church building in Interlachen. For the founders of Interlachen, particularly George Hastings, the creation of the Congregationalist church was a key part of their promotion of the town, as they sought to attract what they deemed to be a “better class” of residents into Interlachen. Its construction marked a major milestone within the religious communities in town, as it served as the first permanent regular meeting space for the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Methodists in Interlachen. The building served as the longtime meeting place for the Congregationalists, who have long been among the most prominent religious organizations in the community. The church is also one of the lasting legacies of town founder George Hastings, who played a role in the congregation itself (of which he was a member) and in the construction of the church building. The First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen is an excellent locally significant example of a late 19th century Carpenter Gothic church. The church’s Carpenter Gothic features are best expressed through the wood frame construction, steep-pitched roof, vertical main façade, and stylized vertically oriented stained-glass windows along the west and east sides.

Staff would like to draw your attention to several changes that have occurred to the building since its construction. The most notable change has been to the steeple itself. Although the fiberglass steeple is a marked change that is out of character with the rest of the building, it altered a structural element that was already a complete replacement out of character with the original tower. The character-defining elements of the main core of the building, including its steep-pitched cross-gabled roofline, wood frame construction, stained glass fenestration pattern, and interior sanctuary space, have all been retained. Although the wood flooring on the interior looks largely new, there is evidence that suggests that the original wood flooring material is extant underneath. The complex ceiling, stained glass windows, and wood trim and finishes on the interior have all been kept. Staff therefore finds that the integrity of the building has been retained despite the changes and the modernization.

Staff finds that the First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A: Community Planning and Development, Exploration/Settlement, and Religion, and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1884 to 1895, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. No public comments were made.

Mr. Gonzalez asked about historic photographs to compare the current tower and historic tower. Mr. Gonzalez asked about the local designation for the Church. Mr. Acosta said Interlachen and Putnam County do not have local historic preservation boards. Mr. Acosta stated that our local contacts are not on the webinar.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez said he would like to consider tabling this nomination until seeing a historic photograph of the tower. Staff stated they would be able to find and present a historic photo of the property. Dr. Bense proposed delaying making a motion and taking a vote on First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen until after the review of the next nomination to provide staff time to find the historic photo. The Board unanimously agreed to the proposed delay.

H. Manasota Beach Club Historic District, Englewood, Sarasota Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta and Mr. Waber.

The Manasota Beach Club Historic District is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation. The period of significance extends from 1931 to 1970. The district consists of 16 buildings and 3 structures stretched over roughly 15 acres. The district is comprised primarily of one- to two-story residences. The oldest buildings are primarily frame vernacular residences, while the post-World War II buildings are one-story masonry Ranch residences. The oldest building in the district is the Clubhouse, which was constructed circa 1900 and is a two-story frame vernacular four square building with additions. There are two Sarasota School Style buildings in the district, the Kingfisher, and the Owl, which are two stories in height. The district also contains support structures such as tennis and shuffleboard courts, which were built in connection with the club operations and are considered contributing elements.

The Manasota Beach Club is locally significant for the collection of buildings associated with the historic operations of the Palm Ridge/Manasota Beach Club. At its height, it was one of just four such clubs operating in southern Sarasota County, which played an essential role in the development of this section of the county. In the 1930s and early 1940s, at the height of a nudism fad that swept through area, the club was one of the most popular and prominent local nudist spots. After the early 1940s, the owners operated it as a more conventional beach club. In 1950, after Arthur Gwynne acquired the property, the club shifted to that of a private retreat for Gwynne and his family and friends. The club became a winter resort that drew some of the most prominent members of the community, many of whom later returned and became permanent residents.

Staff provided a copy of the nomination to the Sarasota County Historic Preservation Board, and they replied with a letter of support for listing the historic district.

Staff finds that the Manasota Beach Club Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation, for the period 1931-1970, at the local level of significance.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited public comments. Ms. Crampton represented her family who bought the property in 1960. Her family added tennis courts and swimming pools. Some guests have been coming to the property for several generations. The (beach club) staff emphasizes the natural aspects of the property. Ms. Kauffman thanked Ms. Crampton for her comments. Ms. Crampton said the cottages are open all year round now. Mr. Baber said he and Ms. Muldowney were hired to complete the nomination. He said he enjoyed seeing how intact the buildings are. He noticed that some buildings have been altered, which is why they did not nominate the property under Criteria C. Ms. Muldowney completed the historic research for the property. Mr. Avdakov, an architect from Miami, spoke in support of the nomination. He assisted with completing a Historic Structures Report for the property.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited board comments. Dr. Smith supported the nomination, and said it is a great historic resource. Mr. Gonzalez asked about a local designation for the property. Mr. Faber said the county preservation board supports National Register and local designation. Mr.

Gonzalez stressed that the National Register nomination will not regulate the property. Mr. Faber said they are interested in the local-level designation, but they have not yet pursued this designation. Mr. Gonzalez asked Ms. Crampton to consider local designation. Ms. Crampton said she is working with a local architect. Ms. Kauffman said that we should not push local designation on a property owner.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Dr. Smith made a motion to forward the nomination for the Manasota Beach Club Historic District under Criterion A at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

G. (Continued from earlier) First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen

After the Manasota Beach Club nomination, at 4:50 pm, Mr. Waber showed a comparison of historic photographs and a current photograph to show the changes to the tower. Mr. Gonzalez highlighted the differences between the historic bell tower and the current iteration.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion to nominate the property solely under Criterion A and not under Criterion C. **Dr. Smith made a motion to forward the nomination of the First Congregationalist Church of Interlachen only under Criteria A at the local level of significance. Ms. Kauffman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.**

VIII. Review of Delisting Requests

A. Woman's Club of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Duval Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta.

Listed in the National Register in 1992 for significance in Social History and Architecture, the building was demolished in 2017. Therefore, the building lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Staff finds that the Woman's Club of Jacksonville should be removed from the National Register due to a loss of integrity.

No public comments or board comments were made.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Ms. Kauffman made the motion to forward the request to delist the Woman's Club of Jacksonville. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.**

B. Hastings Community Center, Hastings, St. Johns Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta.

Listed in the National Register in 2007 for significance in Politics/Government, Social History, and Architecture, the building was demolished in 2019. Therefore, the building lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Staff finds that the Hastings Community Center should be removed from the National Register due to a loss of integrity.

No public comments or board comments were made.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. **Ms. Kauffman made the motion to forward the request to delist the Hastings Community Center. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.**

C. John Anderson Lodge, Ormond Beach, Volusia Co., was presented by Mr. Acosta.

Listed in the National Register in 1989 for significance in Exploration/Settlement and Architecture, the building was demolished in 2019. Therefore, the building lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Staff finds that the John Anderson Lodge should be removed from the National Register due to a loss of integrity.

Mr. Gonzalez solicited a motion. No public comments or board comments were made.

Dr. Bense made the motion to forward the request to delist the John Anderson Lodge. Ms. Kauffman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

IX. Other Business

Our Next Board Meeting will be Thursday May 4, 2023 [Note: Meeting was rescheduled to June 16, 2023]. Mr. Acosta wants to plan board member training and will send an email out soon to coordinate this training.

X. Public Comment

No Public Comment.

XI. Motion To Adjourn

Ms. Kauffman made the motion to adjourn. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 5:00 pm.

Chair, National Register Review Board

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date